# NEW YORK HERALD The "New Questions" Looming Up.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN-THE MARRIE HEART. STANDARD THEATRE-OUR NEW PRITE. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-OPERA AND FISHES BROADWAY THEATRE-MAGNOLIA PARK THEATRE-AIMER. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-BRUTUS. PIFTH AVENUE THEATRK-HUSBARD AND WIFE BOOTH'S THEATRE-THE EXILES. WALLACK'S THEATRE-DIPLOMACY. GERMANIA THEATRE-ROSENMUELLER AND FINER. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-A CREARBRATED CASK. BOWERY THE ATRE-STRIKE AT MANCHESTER. SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-PATRIZIO. TONY PASTOR'S-VARIATY. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. FIFTH AVENUE HALL-HELLER'S WONDERS. EGYPTIAN HALL-VARIETY.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cooler and partly cloudy or fair, with occasional showers. wrow it will be fair and slightly warmer.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was more active but weaker. Gold was steady all day at 10012. Government bonds were firm. States dull and railroads strong. Money on call was easy at 4 a 5 per cent, and closed at 3 a

THE SHERMAN-CAMERON WEDDING was the great social event in Ohio yesterday.

THE BRITISH SPY has arrived to watch the Fenians. There are interesting times ahead.

THE WESTCHESTER POLO CLUB opens the season on the 18th inst., at the club grounds at

WHY WAIT until the closing hours of the session to drive the lobby from the floor of the Assembly chamber !

IT WOULD BE A GOOD THING for the country if Congress would follow the example of the Legislature and adjourn on the 15th.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY bewalls a large falling off in legacies during the past year. A very large number of people can fully sympathize with

THE CIMBRIA and her passengers are still in the tranquil waters of Maine. All attempts to penetrate the mystery of her visit have proved

A SECRET LEGISLATIVE SESSION of the Senate was held yesterday. The rules of that body provide for such sessions, but they are very was a Mexican claim.

St. Domingo is still struggling with her two Presidents, whose adherents are respectively known by the names of "the blues" and "the greens." This is the first appearance of the Fenians in that quarter.

THE PRESIDENT is thinning the population of the penitentiaries pretty rapidly. Two hundred and forty-five pardons during the first year of his administration is an extensive exercise of the Executive elemency.

THERE IS SOME PROBABILITY that the joint committee appointed to devise a plan to reguinte Presidential elections will be able to agree apon a bill. The subject is one of supreme im portance to the peace of the country.

THE STRIKING COAL MINERS IN Belleville, III. twelve miles from St. Louis, made their appearance in the latter city yesterday in large bodies, begging for relief. They complain that their wages average only four dollars a week.

THE DECISION of the Treasury Department that the gold paid to civil officers out of the Confederate Treasury at the close of the war cannot be recovered by the United States will be agreeable news to many Southern patriots.

Japan has had one hundred and forty-nine destructive earthquakes during the last fifteer hundred years. The lesser ones are innumer able. This interesting information is sent by Minister Bingham, who, while in Congress, was humorously described as "the gathered wisdom of a thousand years."

THE Boor is on the other foot now, and a terrible howl is raised. American Indians are on the warpath in Mexico, committing all manner of depredations in the true Indian fashion. This, of course, is to be deplored, and it is to be hoped that General Willcox, who has started in pursuit, will be speedily successful in capturing the savages.

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE elsewhere printed throws some light upon the aims and objects of the socialistic Communists who have come to abide here. Failing to revolutionize France and win it over to their crazy ideas, they are attempting that impossible task here. It is only necessary to read their platform to be convinced of the un-American character of their doctrines.

THE WEATHER .- The low pressure has been moving slowly eastward to the coast, attended by rains, which have extended from the lakes to Virginia. The rainfall on the coast during the forenoon yesterday was quite heavy. In the West, Southwest and South the barometer is rising steadily, and is now highest west of the Lower Missouri River, with occasional light rains. The winds are fresh in the vicinity of the coast depression and its extension westward over the upper lakes. Elsewhere they are moderate, fair to clear weather. Temperatures have fallen, except in the southern districts. They are variable in the Middle and New England States, but continue well up to a season: ble average on the coast. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cooler and partly cloudy or fair, possibly with occasional showers. To-morrow it will be fair and slightly

The long and in many respects tedious session of Congress has brought some good to the country. In the course of the often fruitless debates the republican leaders have slowly, and, as it seems to us, with too timid steps, elaborated a policy on which apparently they are willing to appeal to the country. It is a policy which has at least the merit of appealing for support to all parts of the country, and when it is openly and formally promulgated the party will no longer lie under the reproach of being sectional. It will become at once and conclusively a national party; its policy will obtain supporters among influential and honest men in the South as well as the North, and it may even be that in the end with this policy the republicans will be able to carry more Southern States, by fair argument and open discussion, than the

The policy toward which the republican party is openly drifting and to which its leading men are more and more frankly committing themselves is one which always had a large share of favor in the South. It is the policy of Henry Clayand of the old whig party, which was once potent in several Southern States and numbered among its supporters many of the ablest men of that section before the slavery issue swallowed up all others. It will be stronger in the South now than it was in the days of Clay's greatest ascendancy, because manufactures are springing up in almost all the Southern States, and because there is greater favor than ever before for subsidies and internal improve-

The republican policy is evidently to take ground for a distinctly protective tariff, for subsidies to such enterprises as foreign steamship lines and one or two railroads, and for liberal grants in aid of internal improvements. Such a policy is not new, as we have said; it is the policy of Clay and the old whig party; it is a policy for and against which many of the greatest statesmen of the Union and of all sections have battled; and one in favor of which not only can strong arguments be made, but what is of great importance, one which will gain adherents in all parts of the Union. Its adoption will prove that the republican leaders have not lost all true grip of statesmanship, and it is certain give their party a new lease of life, because these questions are national and their discussion is endless. They are, or at least they involve, the real and legitimate grounds of difference between political parties in this country. Many signs show us that the party leaders are ready to put forth this policy, and not least among them this, that so shrewd and far-sighted a politician as Mr. Blaine is found the only republican and the only Northern man on the Senate Committee on Mississippi Levees. The time is ripe for the declaration of

such a policy. The Southern question, on which the republicans have harped so long and with such constant loss, is at last out of the way. It is a striking evidence of how little brains are nowadays given to party management that they are so loath to let go of a policy which has brought them only continual disaster and loss; so that after eight years of steady adherence to it they have substantially lost both houses of Congress and could put in their President only by acts which are a disgrace to them. The currency question is also substantially settled. With Congress about to adjourn, paper money within a fraction of par of gold, and industry reviving, the increased revenues show, there can be hereafter no important questions relating to the currency - none at least which will not be settled by common consent. If the Silver act remains on the statute book this country will be before 1880, as China and India are, a silver country; its paper money will be based on silver alone, and there will be no currency issue. If, on the other hand, silver shall prove too inconvenient the Silver act will be repealed by general consent of both parties. In any case it is safe to say that the currency question, on which both parties are divided and which is alike dangerous to both, will not be dragged forward by either when resumption is, as it will be, an accomplished fact.

With these two troublesome and danger ous questions settled, and "out of politics, there remains nothing, in fact, for parties to divide upon except just those policies on which, as we see, the republicans are taking one side, and on which, as is equally plain, the mass of the democrats hold the opposite. For the republicans to appeal to the country further on the Southern issue would be not merely rank demagogismit would be for them to taint themselves with substantially a revolutionary policy. They would be seen to openly prefer sectionalism to the interests of the whole country; and with peace and good will between the races confessedly existing in the South; with prosperity and good government established in place of the misrule and robbery they so long countenanced; and, with a President pledged publicly to local self-government and determined not to suffer the use of troops or United States marshals in carrying elections, if the republicans should now raise the bloody shirt in the North they would simply confess themselves incapable blunderers and silly revolutionaries, who must fall under the contempt and aversion of the people.

There must be two political parties in this, as in every free country, and in all parts of it. Any party policy which compels the whole of the intelligence, character and wealth of a community into one party is a grave mischief for that reason alone. Any policy which divides the intelligence, character and wealth of a State or community in two parties is to that extent a good and safe policy. As an independent journal, bound to neither political party, but aiming only at the good of the whole country, the HEBALD welcomes as a very great good the tendency of parties to range themselves on what Senator Lamar once called the new questions, but which are in reality the oldest party questions in this country. It may be disagreeable to some democrats to see the solid democratic of men who devote themselves to the cause

is disagreeable to many of the republican lenders to give up the Southern question, about which they have so long battled and on which they can conveniently use up their old speeches. But the country is tired of thrashing straw; it is wearied of hearing questions discussed which every business man knows to be dead and which every business interest wishes to remain in their graves. The republicans who wish to place their party on a new and national policy are wise. They have not much time to lose; but if they seize their opportunity and use it well they may yet rescue themselves from the demoralizing defeat which has threatened them.

The Cohoes Industries. The correspondent sent by the HERALD to inquire into the business of manufacturing towns, having completed the circuit of New England, is paying a visit to the thriving city of Cohoes, eight miles or so north of Albany, and one of the most interesting and growing manufacturing towns in the country. It is situate at the Cohoes Falls, and, like the New England manufacturing towns, it depends on water power. We are not competent to judge whether the abundant water power supplied by the descending streams of this country gives our manufacturers any considerable advantage over those of England. It ought to do so, notwithstanding the cheapness of English coal. Still, it costs a good deal to construct the dams, sluices, &c., by which water power is utilized, and it is sometimes owned and let out. At Cohoes, for example, the water power is owned by the Cohoes Company and the mills pay an annual rent for the use of the water. We once heard a distinguished New England cotton manufacturer express the opinion that we possess no real advantage over England in the fact that our mills are run by water instead of steam-an opinion which surprised us at the time and still staggers us. But when the water power, that free gift of nature, has been bought up in any locality and has become a monopoly it may be almost as expensive as steam.

Our correspondent represents Cohoes as nore prosperous than any of the New England towns which he has been visiting. Instead of running on three-quarters time its mills are turning out goods to the full extent of their capacity, although at barely nominal profits. Their ability to keep running on full time is attributed to the excellence of their improved machinery, especially in that particular branch of industry in which Cohoes takes the lead of all other American towns-namely, the manufacture of knit goods. Cohoes excels even Nottingham, in England, in the production of undershirts, drawers and hosiery. It is rapidly rising to a complete control of the American market in this species of goods, and its supremacy is not owing to the protective tariff, but to the excellence of the labor saving machinery in use at Cohoes. If revenue necessities permitted the total abolition of a tariff we have no doubt that the peerless inventive genius of our people would, within ten years, render all foreign competition hopeless. But so long as our manufacturers lean upon tariff crutches

they are less likely to learn to walk alone. One of the gentlemen with whom our correspondent conversed expressed a just opinion as to the depressing effect on our manufactures of heavy local taxation. It is not merely blind and foolish tariffs that fetter American industry. Excessive local taxes are also a crippling impediment. We can illustrate this by reference to the effect of excessive rates of interest. In England the average rate is about four per cent, and in this country seven per cent. This gives the English manufacturer an important advantage. If instead of seven per cent the American rate were ten per cent, so great a difference would enable the English to undersell us in every foreign market. But three per cent local taxation would have the same effect. If the American manufacturer pays seven per cent for the use of money and three per cent in local taxes the effect on his business is the same as if he had to pay ten per cent for the use of money, a rate which no steady, settled business can bear. While we are exposing the ruinous effect of an exorbitant ariff we must not overlook the similar effect of exorbitant local taxation.

# An Issue with the Aldermen.

The public will await with considerable interest the issue of the struggle between the Recorder and the Aldersien. In an address to the Grand Jury yesterday Judge Hackett declared that he would lay before that body the proof that the Aldermen had violated the city charter in granting permits for street booths, and it was his intention to teach them a "lesson." The lesson to which he refers of course means an indictment, and if they are convicted before him the imposition of the full penalty prescribed by the law for its violation. This determined action upon his part will be commended by the great majority of our citizens, and if his "lesson" shall be effective in making the Aldermen and their successors do better in the future they will be all the more pleased. The Recorder has already taken the Board of Health in hand. If it would not be imposing too much labor upon him and the Grand Jury we wish he would cast his eye upon the so-called Street Cleaning Bureau and see what he can do with that exemplary body. But, after all, one at a time is sufficient, and when the Aldermen and the Health Board are disposed of the other gentlemen will be in order. According to the present outlook the City Fathers need not trouble themselves about looking for summer board this

# Kearney Deposed.

By the news from San Francisco there is reason to apprehend that this country is not to be saved just yet. Kearney, accused of corruption, insanity and Cresarism, has been turned out of his splendid position as head man of the revolution, despite his protest; and notwithstanding his declaration of an intention to take charge of the meeting and try himself has been hustled out of the hall and compelled to insurrect himself in the streets. This is always the fate vote of the South broken up. We see that it of the people. If they indulge their little Rubino, an Italian, is a person of some cul-

eccentricities they are insane; if they are ture, and an educated Italian, however believed he would not live to be sixty. But on the resolute it is arrogance, and if they merely help themselves to a few dollars out of the funds it is corruption. We hope Kearney will be mad about it and keep mad and let the people save themselves hereafter.

#### The National Party. The Pennsylvania State Convention of

the new political party which has been rising for some time in the West, and which makes this first formal, if not formidable, appearance in the East, completed its business in Philadelphia yesterday, and adjourned sine die. The Convention nominated, smoothly enough, a ticket for State officers ; but its proceedings were not harmonious respecting the platform. Its session of Wednesday ran far into Thursday morning, the adjournment for the day not taking place until nearly three hours past midnight. Before attempting to estimate this protracted quarrel over the platform let us glance at the general significance of the movement. We must be just even to the wildest political freaks. We decline to denounce the national party as a set of Communists. Communism, in the Paris sense, has made no progress in this country. There are small knots of crazy Communists in a few of our large cities, but as yet they have no considerable tollowing. There is no other country where respect for property is so widely diffused as in the United States, because there is no other where so large a proportion of the inhabitants are owners of property. The younger, more energetic and more influential portion of our citizens who possess no property hope to acquire property, and have the same respect for its rights that the majority of as yet single people have for the rights and sacredness of marriage. Communism, in the European sense, will take no root in the United States so long as energy, economy and business capacity retain their chances of rising to competence and possibly to wealth. Neither men who possess property nor men who hope to acquire property are in danger of becoming Communists, although demagogues practising upon discontent and ignorance may lead them into errors; but into no errors, we think, which discussion and instruction

may not rectify. The growth of the national party only proves that our regular political parties are losing their control over the public mind. They have lost respect because they have ceased to deserve it. These effete organizations are thrashing over the old straw of spent issues. It is no wonder that the people are ready to run after political mountebanks. When the regular physicians of a place forfeit confidence by their want of skill and their patients die under their hands quacks will get a lucrative practice in the place which is so afflicted. The rising influence of the national party demonstrates the imbecility of our regular parties. Competent political leaders will always have sufficient foresight to keep the public so occupied with emerging questions of real importance that the irregular skirmishers in politics cannot find vacant minds to listen to their heresies.

The vigorous fight in the Philadelphia Convention was over the platform. A great deal of crude stuff was rejected, and although the platform finally accepted is not sense the rejected parts of the one first proposed were a mess of arrant nonsense. It is needless to refute the crotchets which the Convention refused to swailow. One of them was that the rate of interest should not exceed three per cent, as if any law could compel a capitalist to lend at that the investigation. ate to a person of doubtful credit. The consequence of such a law would be that only persons of the highest credit could borrow money at all. Persons of inferior credit would be compelled to sell property at a sacrifice of thirty or forty per cent in order to raise money in an emergency, whereas with free trade in money they might borrow at eight or ten per cent and be saved from selling property at a ruinous loss. Another feature of the platform first reported was a demand that speculation in commodities shall be prohibited. Aside from the impossibility of executing such a law it would be a mistake. To be sure, speculators, when lucky, sometimes get suddenly rich; but they are nevertheless a benefit to the community. When there is likely to be a short crop speculators at once buy up all the grain in the market and then exact a high price. This is a benefit, because the high price diminishes consumption and the scanty crop is made to last till another harvest, whereas without such enhancement of price there might be a famine before the next harvest. A great deal of nonsense embodied in the first platform was rejected by a large majority of the Convention, and the platform finally adopted was not quite so glaringly irrational. The national party may make an important figure in the politics of the year unless the regular parties evince a better grasp of the political situation.

# Constructive Cruelty to Children.

In the number of our cocieties for minding other people's business the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children may be named as honorably distinguished for the good it has done. But it appears to be not without a disposition that is the common weakness of these instruments of miscellaneous benevolence. This is excessive zeal. All organizations, incorporated or not, that are nominally for general benefit and for private charity are administered by men who, when honest, are of an enthusiastic nature, and force, under the cognizance of the laws on which they act by extreme interpretations of the text, circumstances that have little or no relation with their proper function, and the consequence is that wrong and injustice are done in the name of good will and charity. Our courts have lately been called upon to interfere against this society in the interests of one Rubino. called a Communist, but who would apparently be more accurately described as a professional mendicant, who, because of his blindness, was led about the streets by his children. Constructively it is a cruelty to children to thus educate them to beggary, but it is not that kind of immediate and physical cruelty and hardship that this society was instituted to prevent. It appears that

poor, ought not to be condemned unheard as a person of bratal instincts. His wife is a French woman, and if possessed of the energetic temper of her race is also apparently possessed of its sympathetic nature. The home of these poor people teems with pets, and it is not rational to suppose that people who have parrots, monkeys and chickens in their apartments and keep them clean with all that can be wanting in kindness or disciplinary supervision of their children. It is a straining of the law to apply to a case like this the statute giving to the custody of the society the children of these poor people. They have not violated that law. If the father has violated a statute against mendicancy punish him for that. But to proceed as has been done is to punish the misdemeanor of begging in the streets by depriving people like these of almost the only happiness they have in the world-the delight of the society of their children. This is to be barbarous and savage out of very tenderness of heart.

Fallure of the Silver Bill. Statistics of the deepest interest to humanity, and especially to oppressed communities who aspire to be relieved by legislation, have just been published showing that all the sections of this country which most clamorously demanded the passage of the Silver bill have, since its passage, received less silver than those parts which not only did not want the bill, but opposed its passage. As the reporters put this case, the sections that clamored for silver legislation do not want silver coin. but have finally concluded that greenbacks are good enough for them. But that view misrepresents the people. The truth is that the sections which urged the passage of the bill had less money than the other sections before, and they have less money than the other sections now. This proves the bill to be a failure, for the people intended that it should overcome all inequalities in this respect. What is the use of a Silver bill that does not make it easy for the people to have a pocket full of silver. On the old-fashioned money systems it was always understood that whether the money was silver or gold or paper a man could not get hold of any considerable quantity of it unless he had some valuable commodity to be exchanged for it. It was intended to abolish all that by the Bland bill, and here those fellows in Washington have after all gone and made a law that does not in the least improve the condition of the poorer sections of the country. This is heartrending, and Congress should be burned-in effigy.

## The Florida and Louisiana Frauds.

The agreement among the democrats in Congress to order an investigation of the fraud question is merely a decision by the wiser and cooler heads of the party to keep this matter under their own control. They are willing enough to use this subject for electioneering purposes, but do not intend that the country shall be disturbed and the democratic party weakened by a revolutionary attempt to dispossess Mr. Hayes and inaugurate Mr. Tilden. If it shall appear in the course of the investigation that Mr. Noyes, our Minister to France, or any other civil officer of the United States was a party to the frauds, such officer or officers will be impeached, and impeachment trials, resting on strong grounds of evidence, would make a great deal of democratic party capital. Unless as a basis for impeachment nothing practical is likely to result from

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes comes in at the eleventh hour with an excise bill which, if it should become a law, would afford some little relief to the cities of the State, and especially to New York. The bill, which was introduced in the Assembly yesterday by Dr. Hayes and in the Senate by Mr. Ecclesine, permits licenses for the sale of spiritous liquors, wines and beer "to be drunk on the premises" to be granted to the keepers of restaurants and dining rooms in the cities of the State. Two provisos are embraced in the bill; the restaurant people are required to be moral and the meals to be warm. Wicked proprietors and cold cuts are excluded from the benefit of the law. Oyster stews and hash would legalize a license, while half a dozen raw or pork and beans would be rejected as a lawful qualification. The bill is a good one as far as it goes. Under the present absurd and inoperative law such places as Delmonico's downtown restaurants are not entitled to a license, and if the law were to be strictly enforced the people would be deprived of the accommodation of the best eating houses in the city. The Haves bill authorizes the licensing of such places, and, while it is only a slight improvement on the present law, the people will think themselves fortunate to receive it from a Legislature that has not manifested any great respect for the wishes and interests of the city of New York.

# PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Beaconsfield loves swells. Bishop Spalding, of Colorado, will go to Europe. Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, is at the Gilney

Senator Isaac P. Caristiancy, of Michigan, is at the

Astor House. Mr. William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Albemarie Hotel, Senator Ambrose E. Burnside, of Ruode Island, is

t the Pifth Avenue Hotel. M. de Zamacona, the Mexican Minister, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday from Washington.

The Earl of Dufferin has much of the exquisite chinaware which once adorned the boudoir of ex-Empress M. Leon Chontony yesterday pro enied the subject

of a commercial treaty with France to the Chicago Peter Cooper was among the victors at the Capitol yesterday and was admitted to the floor of the House.

He is on his way to South Carolina.

Daniel D. Boss, a prominent and wealthy citizen of

Harrisburg, Pa., was killed almost instantly last evening by the up-etting of his carriage.
Wheaton's book on international law has at last

been reprinted in England in a fine edition. For a long time it has been out of print there.

Captain L. P. Semetschin, Lieutenant A. R. Rodionoff, Lieutenant A. M. Kholinsky and N. Kouteyat-koff, of the Russian navy, are at the Everett House. Captain Somerville Nicholson, of the United States dent having approved the findings of the Examining

Board in his case.

When the war began the Czar was sad, because he

Romanoff may become sixty.

Appus McDonald, of Jersey City, while visiting friends in Cheison, Mass., became insure, and yester-day he was sent to the Insure Asylum at Taunton,

Mass.
F. S. Winslow, who was convicted of stealing

\$12,000 from the Treasury and sentenced to imprison ment for eighteen months in the Albany Pentientiary, has been pardoned by the President. There is a story in St. Petersburg that when the

Empress of Russia was leaving Buckingham Palace a bill was sent to her for board, lodging and norses. General Lello, French Ambassador, believes it. Charles Marrigold, of Marrigold Brothers, prominent Milwaukoe merchants, was struck by a train which was switching at the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne

depot, Chicago, yesterday morning and almost stantly killed. Second Licutement A. Weston and First Assistant Engineer James Seaverus have been directed to report for duty on the revenue steamer Manbattan, at Os. wego, N. Y., and First Lieutenant L. M. Keen, now at timore, has been transferred for duty on the Moc

castn at Charleston. The Secretary of the Navy yesterday appointed the following Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy for the annual examination to June:—Rear Admiral John L. Worden, Captain Clark H. Weils, Captain K. R. Breese, Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood, of the United States Navy; Major General John Pope, of the United States Army; General W. Swayne, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. A. Wheeler, of Pennsylvania; John Hancock, of Texas; Isaac H. Reed, of New York; William H. Parker president of the Maryland Agricultural College: Dr. P. O. Hoop r, of Arkansas; Alex. Brown, of South Carolina; Professor C. M. Woodward, of Missouri; Rev. G. M. T. Wright, of Minnesota, and Daniel S.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

Printup, of Goorgia.

## LYCEUM THEATRE-"CONSCIENCE." An amateur performance, under the auspices of the ladies of the Children's Carnival Association, for the

beneft of their seaside home for sick children, was given last night at the Lyceum Theatre in the presence of a large and fashionable audience. The play selected for the occasion was "Conscience," which was and purchased from the authors by Miss Clara Mor-ris. Its representation was permitted by the generous courtesy of this well known artist. It is doubt, less true that many persons were attracted by a desire to witness the first appearance on the stage as actors of Generals Martin MacMahon, J. T. Owen, H. A. Barnum, Major J. B. Fassitt and other gentlemen known in public life, and possibly there was an expectation of a fissee and of a chance to enjoy a little innocent fun at their expense. The entire audience, however, were agreeably disappointed in the general smoothness, success and excellence of the entertainment. The drama is tuil of strong situations and calls for an unusual display of dramatic ability by soveral of the characters—more, indeed, tusn belongs to the average amatour; but, wishout exception, all of the ladies and gentlemen performed their parts admirably and with an ease and grace that might put many an old stage to the blush. It is evident that much care was bestowed in the preparation of the piece, that it was carefully rehearsed and every-body severely coached, so that there was less of the nervousness and stage fright than is frequently apparent on these occasions, although the voice of the prompter did now and then tell the story of a faulty memory. The acting of Mr. E. B. Silvers as Gyril Harawood, of Mr. John Caverty as Eustace Lawton and of Mr. W. de Wolf hopper as Pr. Mordaunt was especially commendable. fun at their expense. The entire audience, however, story of a faulty memory. The acting of Mr. E. B. Silvers as Cyril Harowood, of Mr. John Caverty as Eustace Lawton and of Mr. W. de Wolf Hopper as Dr. Mordaunt was especially commendable. General McMahon made a handsome backer and died in the regulation style, although the manner of his laying out looked as if he had studied the apopiectic method more than the melodramatic. It was too quick. He didn't give the audience quite enough agony. General Owen was likewise good as Judge Van Court, well made up, but used his hands and legs as if he were addressing a mass meeting, which was scarcely the proper thing to do in saying sweet things to the woman he loved, Mr. J. W. Ranney made a very sprightly "distant relative?" (aniths) and was the recipient of many floral tributes. Miss Van Leer personated the part of Constance, the herone, and, by her strong and effective rendition of the part carried off the honors of the evening. Sne played like a professional and was recalied with other members of the company at the end of every act. She too was honored with many handsome flowers. The orderestra coenisted of the Mozart Musical Union, which had kindly volunteered, formed several choice selections, and a chorus of nuns was given by the ladies of the Beethoven Cun. Altogether the management have reason to congradulate themselves on their financial and artistic success. The tull cast was as follows:—Oyril Hardwood, nophew to Mr. Harewood, Mr. E. B. Silvers; Eustace Lawton, confidential cierk to Mr. Harewood, Mr. John Caverly; Nathaniel Harewood binker, General Martin T. McMahon; Judge Van Couri, Dr. Mordaunt; Irionus of Mr. Harewood, Mr. F. Reyvers; Eustace Lawton, confidential cierk to Mr. Harewood, Mr. W. H. Har tson; First Officer, Warden, Mr. W. H. Har tson; First Officer, Officer, Marowall Miss Von Leer; Tabitne, a distant relative, Mrs. J. W. Ranney.

# "THE MARBLE HEART" AT NIBLO'S.

The management at Niblo's seem to have hit upon a fallen under the ban of being too far down town. They draw people from the populous east and west with thi trump cards of vigorous melodramas and by occasional dashes at the emotional. "The Marble trump cards of vigorous melodramas and by occasional dashes at the emotional. "The Marble Heart" was played there last night to a full house, which appreciated, as far as it understood, the subtle and overstrained Fretch satire upon woman's inconstancy. The honest jolks who filled the benches do not bolieve in hearts of marble. They could not understand why Raphael, the sculptor, should dash out his brains as it were against a stony breasted woman when there was a good young person, luit of affection, waiting to make him happy. They would not do it themselves, and one young gentleman in our hearing called Raphael a fool for not going home to his mother and Marie, an opinion in which the young lady who accompanied him heartily sympathized. Honce Mr. Samael Piercy's carnestness was in a great measure thrown away. As to Marco (Miss Gussie de Forcest) they took her at her word; she was a plant case, and as she did not deceive them with her line airs and fine clothes they wondered how anybody else could be so badly taken in. They liked M. Volage, the editor, because he was always saying smart, things with good sense in them, and this made Mr. Tannehill's work easy. The poignancy of the satire doubtless escaped them, as they were too busy lollowing the fortunes of Raphael to apply the mercal so claborately wrought out by the author. All the artists worked hard in their parts. Mr. Piercy did manituly, although all the young women and most of the voung non were against him. Miss Kate Glassford, who played Thea in the prologue and Marie in the play proper, is pretty and graceful and spoke her lines with feeling. "The Marble Heart" will be repeated to-night and Saturday.

#### CHICKERING HALL. A concert was given at Chickering Rall tast evening

by Mr. H. R. Humphries, assisted by Mrs. Louise Oil ver, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mrs. Auna Buckley Hills, Mr. A. E. Stoddard and others well known to the New York concert stage. The audience was small, and like most concert stage. The audience was small, and like most small audiences made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers. In this instance there was a great deal to make up. Almost the entire programme was encored and parts double encored. The concert was opened by the St. George Quartet composed of male voices. They sang very well and made sweet harmony. Mr. Whiteley Joliowed with an organ solo, and let loose the penfup thunder of that instrument so that it shock the raiters. Mr. Mills played several selections, with all that finish and precision for which his playing is conspicuou, and of course was vigorously encored. Mrs. Louise Oliver sang a recitative and aris from "Stracelia," and displayed an agreeable seprature vice, with a clear upper register and considerable execution. She was better in the aris than in the recitative, which latter lay entirely among her low notes, and these are not her best. Later on in the programme she sang a bailed by Schuberth. Mr. Stodiard sang his selections with apprit, and Mrs. Hills was heard to advantage in a cavatina from "Les Huguenota." Her voice never sounded better, and that is saying a great deal. Mr. Humphries sang a waitz song, and proved that he either had a bad cold or an uncertain voice, lie did himself better justice in the occerted munc. His voice is hardly strong enough for connert soles, though quite sweet in quality. The programme was enivened with recitations by Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr. Two of these were such as any audience might have enjoyed it it had a taske for recitations, but one was in extremely bad taste, if not downright volgar. In it a dying wito tells her hu-band to plant her corpsen the garden where it may help the growth of the cabbages i small audiences made up in enthusiasm what it lacked

#### PARK THEATRE-"LA FILLE DE MADAME AND The attraction at this theatre last evening was the

popular opera of "L: Filie de Madame Angot," with Aimés in her favorite rôle of Clairette and Mile, Martal as Mile, Lange. Aimes's Cintrette is so well tal as Mile. Lange. Aimée's Clairette is so well known that little can be added to what has been aircady said in its praise. Her acting and singing last evening was fully equal to her previous representations of the same part. Martal's Mile. Lange was tame by comparison, although she saing the part fairly. Meiford's Ange l'itou was most necepiably given, and Jouard's Lauvandiere was a fine specimen of occontric comedy acting. Duplan was the Louchard, and he played it in his usual carerul manner. The house was a good one, and the opera was warmly received.